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(pp. 174-175); "the Congregational churches have rejected the Half-way Covenant theory . . . are generally admitting to full communion a membership" which is described as worse. "Congregationalism to-day in reference to this matter is being worked on Episcopalian principles." This is embarrassing, but we do not wish to aggravate the difficulties of evangelical ministers, obliged to revamp medieval doctrines and fit them to modern life.

A more legitimate criticism would remark our author's neglect of the tendency toward liturgical expression and the growth of ritualism. It is significant, that while the Congregationalists, Orthodox and Unitarian, virtually controlled New England in the second quarter of our century, both branches of that church have since been surpassed by Episcopacy. Dr. Walker hardly notices the influence of the Baptists, with their sturdy independence and close reliance on Scripture. But his failure to account for the drift toward Episcopacy is more important. The Puritans so constrained the religious life on its aesthetic side, that their descendants turned to any more beautiful expression of faith. Sometimes they took up poor stuff.

The book is the work of a sincere scholar, who knows his subject—of an earnest minister, who feels the rush of modern life as it is borne in upon the churches; while cast in the form of lectures, it is based on strict investigation, with references. Hence it has historic value.

WM. B. WEEDEN.

*The Literary History of the American Revolution, 1763-1783.* By MOSES COIT TYLER. Volume II. 1776-1783. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1897. Pp. xix, 527.)

THE second volume of Professor Tyler's work materially modifies certain criticisms that were made against the earlier volume in the REVIEW for July, by treating of Hutchinson, Franklin and other writers; and while we cannot but feel that they fall into the earlier period rather than into the later, the fact that they are adequately discussed is the important point, without very much regard to whether they are accorded an early place or a late one. Every writer must recognize that there is a certain proportion in every book, which results from the mind of the maker of the book, which will rarely seem correct to any other student. Thus, in the present work, it seems to us that the fifteen pages accorded to Samuel Adams, and the twenty-three pages accorded to Franklin, are very disproportionate to the relative importance of the writings of the two men. Granting that Adams' newspaper articles had their influence in Massachusetts, though one must search far to find even this, yet nothing that he wrote attained any real reputation, and scarcely a line of his ever got beyond the colonial boundary of Massachusetts. Franklin's writings, on the contrary, were really international; were translated and retranslated, and many of them have been printed over and over again. A selection of his published writings has been reprinted more than a hun-

dred times, and the same is true of his "Poor Richard" and his autobiography. Samuel Adams, the man, was a potent force and filled a large space in the public mind as a shrewd managing politician, with a position very much akin to that occupied to-day by Richard Croker; but Samuel Adams, the writer, made no more reputation than the average journalist of to-day, who can write ably on the current topics of the moment, and whose writings perish almost as quickly as they are written.

We think a tendency of the author shown throughout the present volumes is toward a too great reliance on modern collections of Revolutionary literature, such as Frank Moore's *Diary of the Revolution*, the same writer's *Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution*, his *Patriot Preachers*, Thornton's *Pulpit of the American Revolution* and Winthrop Sargent's valuable works, and we think this reliance produces here and there a certain triteness. Those collections, except Sargent's, are very inadequate, and even his could be very much enlarged. An omission, which is perhaps more in the nature of an oversight, is the neglect of the Revolutionary oration, and this is the more surprising because James Spear Loring's collection of *One Hundred Boston Orators* has made a number of orations as easy of consultation as the before-mentioned compilations of Revolutionary poems and sermons. We think a résumé of the series delivered in commemoration of the Boston Massacre, and also of those in annual celebration of the Declaration of Independence should have been included. Still more important was Rev. William Smith's *Oration on Montgomery*, delivered by request of the Continental Congress, which obtained such a popularity as to have at least six editions, yet which Congress refused to print, and John Adams declared an "insolent performance," an oration which, for some reason, is not even mentioned in the account of Smith in the present volume.

It should have been noted in connection with Franklin's *Examination*, of which the author says that it "shows his marvellous presence of mind under the shower of questions that were rained upon him in the House of Commons," that his examination was the device of the Opposition, and that the questions were concocted between Franklin and those opposed to the Stamp Act, and indeed was not very different from a well known subterfuge of to-day, by which certain men supply the press with interviews in which they answer the questions they propound to themselves. Mention, too, might have been made of the fact that this was the first American political pamphlet which really broke through colonial boundaries, it having been printed not merely in London, but in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New London and Williamsburg.

In the discussion of Thomas Paine we think attention might have been called to the fact that Paine denied the authorship of everything in the pamphlet entitled *Additions to Common Sense*, a fact the more important as some of that volume has been included in the latest edition of Paine's writings. Mention, too, should certainly have been made of the fact that Paine later became the pensioned writer, first, of the French minister, and second, of the Morris interest, for otherwise his writings

between 1778 and 1783 cannot be judged from a correct standpoint. The title of the very popular *Crisis*, as Professor Tyler infers, was unquestionably taken from the English periodical of that name, published, until suppressed, in numbers in 1775–6. At least four editions of this were reprinted and circulated in America in a typographical form later imitated exactly by Paine's publication.

Though a number of the journals of Whigs in the Revolution are introduced, many more might have been, but even if the author considered that he had given sufficient examples of them, it would have been well to have included an obverse by introducing the diaries of the loyalists, Curwen, Ithiel Town and Van Schaack. In the consideration of histories, some notice should have been taken of Belknap's *History of New Hampshire*. Nor does the omission of George Chalmers seem excusable, even though it is consistent with a similar treatment of Huske, Bolland and others, for Chalmers's two historical works are unquestionably the best histories of their kind written in the eighteenth century on this country. It can be urged, of course, that the author was English born, and wrote his books in Great Britain. But Boucher, who was far less prominent and far less able, to whom much space is given, was English born, and like Chalmers, was driven forth at the outbreak of war.

PAUL L. FORD.

*Archives of Maryland. Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Safety, January 1–March 20, 1777. Journal and Correspondence of the State Council, March 20, 1777–March 28, 1778.*  
Edited by WILLIAM HAND BROWNE. (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society. 1897. Pp. viii, 591.)

THIS is the sixteenth volume in the series of *Archives of Maryland*, the publication of which, under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society, was authorized by the state in 1882. The present volume completes the records of the Council of Safety, which were begun in the twelfth volume and continued in the thirteenth, the last two making their appearance in 1892–1893 (*Journal of the Maryland Convention*, July 26–August 14, 1775, *Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety*, August 29, 1775–July 6, 1776, pp. 585; *Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety*, July 7–December 31, 1776, pp. 595.) The Archives have hitherto appeared in a somewhat irregular order; but the interruption of the publication of the Proceedings of the General Assembly, of the Council, and of the Records of the Provincial Court, for the appearance of the Sharpe Correspondence and the Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Safety, is doubtless to be explained by a demand for the early printing of the revolutionary and pre-revolutionary documents. It is a source of regret that the meagre appropriation of the state prevents the early completion of a work, which is proving of the greatest value to students of Maryland history.